The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,669.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873. Subscription in Advance. (For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months..Rs. 24) Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.:

	September 1873.		September 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, Beitapatam	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingoria	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Nagapatam	17
,, Carwar	7	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	22
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	25
,, Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushrh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Fao	1
,, Gwadur	15	,, Kuweit	2
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga	8
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Bahrein	23	,, Muscat	12
,, Bushire	25	,, Gwadur	14
,, Fao	25	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Mahomerah	25	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive BUSREH	26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship UPPERATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotten, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
Second Class	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	½
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 3

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£35 0	£28 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. INDIA will sail on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M. on that day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious imitation of this Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, "Worcester" Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on applicat on. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th September, 1873, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,345 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	,,	to Bombay	Nov. 6	,,	to Calcutta
,, 9	,,	to Calcutta	,, 13	,,	to Bombay
,, 16	,,	to Bombay	,, 20	,,	to Calcutta
,, 23	,,	to Calcutta	,, 27	,,	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	,,	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE IN CHURCH LANE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Offices of Messrs. Ahrtchoo and Co., the following Office Furniture and Stationery, consisting of :—Office tables, chairs, blackwood and jackwood cupboards, pigeon holes, iron safes with stands, copying press, screens, benches, 4 and 8 hours, striking clock, by French, note and letter paper, blank books, copying ink, by Mordan, &c., &c

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

At the Rooms of the Undersigned, No. 7, Meadow Street.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light Engli-h-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windower, Long Acre, London, with set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

Also,

A nearly new light English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

A First-rate English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps, by William Cole, London.

A new light Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps.

A Second-hand Ditto ditto

Two sets of new Brass and Plated Mounted Buggy and Dogcart Harness.

A few very handsome large Real Marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days Marble Time-piece, &c.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 1st September 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of damaged White Copper utensils, Canton Silk, and glass Bangles, in the Custom House, Fort.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Sept., at 2 P.M., at the Custom House, Fort on account and at the risk of the underwriters :—

Per Steamer Zambezi of Bokhara from Hongkong :—

A H E—
N F C R S— } No. 19—1 Case of damaged Canton Silk.

D P D & Co., No. 2—1 Case of damaged white Copper utensils.
1/5—5 Do. ,, ,, Glass Lamp &c.
7—1 Do. ,, ,, Lacquered ware.

Per Steamer China of Bokhara from Hongkong :—

D H P. No 1/1—4 Cases of damaged white Copper utensils.

Per Zambezi of Bokhara from Hongkong, on account and at the risk of the concerned :—

D H P—5 Cases of damaged glass Bangles, plain.

Also, on account and at the risk of the underwriters, per s.s. Zambezi of Bokhara from Hongkong :—

H C—No. 1-3—3 ,, ,, Glass Bangles.
E N C—No. 1-6—6 Cases of damaged Glass Bangles.
R S M—No. 111—1 ditto ditto ditto
118—1 ditto ditto ditto
,, Ex Bombay—
,, 120—1 Case of Damaged Glass Bangles.
,, 106—1 ,, ditto ditto
,, Ex Zambezi.
M C T—No. 5—1 Case of Damaged White Copper Utensils.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1873.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

'The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life.'"

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility interwined. Of all those publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's hour-hold without fear of consequence, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelcitter, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merries or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades as invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon to the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Trade Mark and Signature on Wrapper and Bottle.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

R. FELL & SON'S MEDICAL DISPENSARY, with a large Stock of Medicines, Medicine Chests, and every requisite for a Dispensary.

Open to a reasonable offer.

R. FELL & SON,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 15th August 1873.

WANTED, by a FIRM of CONTRACTORS, several AGENTS and INSPECTORS accustomed to Railway Works. Salaries according to qualifications. Copies of Testimonials addressed "CONTRACTOR" to be lodged at the Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 Garcs, equal to 6 (900) Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, for the District of Malabar, as follows :—

At Cannanore	600 Garces, of 120 Indian Maunds each.
Tellicherry	700 ditto ditto
Calicut	800 ditto ditto
Beypore	1,500 ditto ditto
Ponnani	1,200 ditto ditto
Chaughat	25 ditto ditto
Cochin	25 ditto ditto
Total Garces.	5,000

The Salt to be supplied from 15th October to the end of March 1874.

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities (within the above limits) of 10 Garces each or upwards. The period within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within this period it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

3. All Tenders received up to the 9th September 1873 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following, in the Hoozoor Kutcherry at Calicut, when the parties tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

4. Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied until further notice.

5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their Tenders by telegram, reply prepaid.

6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

7. The Tenders must specify in words at length the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

8. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering, and no allowance is made for wastage occurring on the voyage or in landing.

9. The Salt will be received by weight according to the practice now existing in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depots.

10. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received, without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar, and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Salt."

12. Parties who may tender for more than 100 Garces will be required to deposit earnest money amounting to one-fourth of the amount of their Tenders.

13. Salt brought by merchants from whom Tenders have not been accepted will be received, if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

14. It being in contemplation by the Bombay Government to charge full excise duty of Rs. 1-12 9 on all Salt exported, parties tendering should state, 1st, the price at which they are prepared to supply if the present system is maintained; and, 2nd, the price at which they are prepared to supply if the new system is introduced.

A. MACGREGOR, Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, 8th August 1873.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sindh, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division,
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moolian, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Pomba y Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Flotilla.
Punjaub Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to [illegible]
[illegible] Company.
[illegible] Dak.
[illegible] Dak Company.
[illegible] Company.
Ravi Service and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Room; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Kentpoore	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, Glycerine and Windsor Soap, Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photo-chrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Scale for Stamping Envelopes, &c., supplied to order at most moderate prices.

Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, including the Presidency (Civil) Pay and Audit Branches, will be Established in the NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING from the 1st September next.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

Bombay, 26th August 1873.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz. :—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.

CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

COAL.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 50 Tons WEST HARTLEY COAL, to be delivered free at the premises of the Colaba Press Company, Colaba, will be received by the Undersigned until 1st September.

A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager,
The London, Asiatic and American Company Limited,
Secretaries, Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 26th August 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—31, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin.) With Assistants
Head Mistress—Miss Wauchope, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schruck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Accounts up to 30th June last.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from THIS DAY till the 5TH SEPTEMBER 1873, inclusive.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring, and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 25TH AUGUST to 1st SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the

Public are hereby Cautioned against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Can only be obtained in its integrity.

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN and KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It may be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and ultimately cure, and has great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter at once to the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,

AGEN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

EXCHANGE on London is unaltered.
Government Securities remain unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight is. 10¾d. to is. 10 11/16d. to 32/32d.
Circk Bills, do. ..... is. 10 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Documents, do. ..... is. 10¾d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... is. 10 17/32d.
Credit, do. ..... is. 10 19/32d. to 3/4.
Documents, do. ..... is. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... is. 10¾d. to 4/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand ..... 100 1/16 to 100¼

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 228.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111¼
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1869-87 ... ...109½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112

New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1871 84
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 8½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-6
Cheriee	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

IN Freights nothing is doing; the heavy rains have stopped both landing and shipping operations; and the selection of produce being also brought to a standstill; of course there is no demand for freight.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. Od.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 0s. Od.
	Mytsoliams	£1 15s. Od. nominal.
	Coir bills	£0 15s. Od. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. Od.
Havre ...	Cotton ..... Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

London		£3 0s. Od.
Venice		£2 10s. Od.
Trieste		£2 15s. Od. nom.
Liverpool		£2 0s.
Havre Cotton		£2 5s. Od. to £2 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat	£2 5s. Od. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. Od. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. nominal
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Colaba Land and Spinning Shares, other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Wh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
72,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	760 xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	255
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
43,000	281/	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 xd.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	122
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495
.....	£20	219-2-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10?-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto.	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19?-5-1	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 1?	Colaba Land Co.	1,485
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co, Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	8.0
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port-Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

300	1,000	all	7½ p.a	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,450
800	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,710
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,225
1,800	150	150	35*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,610
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills ...	1,130
2,500	1,000	all	140p	Manockji Petit's	1,295
200	1,000	a.	40 p a	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,230
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,225
600	2,500	400	21.p.a	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,550	150 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	775
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co. ...	230
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co. ...	225
100	12,000	11,000	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co.	6,5 .
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
300	500	all	50 p.a	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,530
351	9,000	all	25%	East India Press Co. ...	2,700
150	5,000	all	200 *	Fort Press Co.	5,300
300	2,000	1,800	75 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
200	1,000	all	200 pc	Freuch Press Co	710
200	5,000	4,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co. ...	2,150
250	5,000	4,250	175 pc	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	15p p.a	National Press & G. Co.	670
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Princeof Wales Press ...	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co. ...	650
400	850	750	135 pc	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	720	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	870
450	..	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	1,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	6½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
4,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 pc.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China... ...
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank... ...
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ... ...
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula... ...
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ... ...

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed in the same quiet state, and there was no change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

600 pieces Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	Rs.	6 6 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 2 0
1,200 ,, Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,,	2 2 6
500 ,, Blue O. and W.	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4 0 0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet without change in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 193 to 195
Akote	at ,, 198 to 200
Broach, M. G	at ,, 200 to 210
Hinguughaut	at ,, 214 to 215
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at ,, 192 to 194
Sawgimed	at ,, 200 to 202
Gompta and Vingoria	at ,, 185 to 186

The undermentioned purchases were on Saturday effected by European firms :—

60 candies Cutch	at Rs. 185
6 ,, Julgaum	at Rs. 190
50 ,, Degrees	at Rs. 198

YARNS.

The market continues dull, and there is nothing doing at current rates.

METALS.

The Market generally is steady, and prices are quite unaltered. No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Lord Clyde ...	Kingcome ...	Kurrachee, Aug. 26.
	Golconda (s) ...	Shalland ...	Southampton, July 29.
31	Shahpore ...	Lihou ...	Newcastle, June 2.
	Hallo ...	Babot ...	Calcutta, July 17.
	Magdala ...	Black ...	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Euphrates (s) ...	Melville ...	Kurrachee.
	H. M. S. Wolverine.	Wratislaw ...	Trincomalee.

The Sh p Ismail, Jones, to Calcutta via Alleppy, obtained her por clearance on Saturday last.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 29 packages glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudomsee; 50 barrels glassware, Bhaimull Bhina; 146 packages glassware, Fackerjee Pestonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Caradoc, s, 1 cask hardware, 1 case whips, and 3 hogsheads glassware, Ludha Ebram and Co.; 26 cases champagne, Antrobus and Co.; 3 cases biscuits, 6 cases oilmanstores, and 6 cases bacon, Jewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons; 2 cases hardware, Tyabally Noordin; 2 casks hardware, and 5 casks iron, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 5 hogsheads ale, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 5 cases buckets, and 1 case hardware, Abdool Cader Hebotbhoy; 1 case hardware, Tyabally Dawoodjee; 16 cases confectionery, Somanjee Mahomedally and Co.; 344 bundles iron sheets, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.; 2 cases roller skins, Heptools Allybhoy.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 2 casks brandy, Hormusjee Sorabjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 9 cases glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudomjee; 20 bales paper, A. C. Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon, s, 31 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensey; 86 bales wool, Jaitha Parsotam; 4 bales cotton, Nanjee Korra; 65 bales cotton, Heeranund Kheldass.

India, s, 66 bales cotton, Volubdass Manchund; 90 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookrey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 100 bags gingely seed, Govinjee Khimjee.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

French, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mauritius.

Hughes, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Broach.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, August 30.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr J V Sturt, Assist Comr. Jhansie, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1873.

Mr J Sladen, Magis and Collr, Moozuffernugur, five weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th August, 1873.

Dr A H Hilson, M D, Offg Civil Surg, Moradabad, two months' privilege leave from the 1st Sept, 1873.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon His Honor the Lieut-Governor by the Act of Parliament 24 and 25, Vic Chap 104, Clauses 7 and 16, Mr G D Turnbull to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for N-W Provinces during the absence on leave of the Hon. R Spankie, or until further orders.

Capt F H Alexander ceased to officiate as an Assist District Supdt. with effect from the 15th July, 1873, the date on which Capt G Graham, District Supdt of Police, Benares, returned from privilege leave.

Capt F H Alexander to officiate as an Assist District Supdt of Police at Futtehgurh, from the date on which Major E Annesley took charge of his appointment as Offg District Supdt of Mirzapore.

Mr T B Tracy, Joint Magis and Depy Coll, 1st Grade, to officiate as Magis and Collr of Moozuffernuggur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J Sladen, or until further orders.

Dr W W Galloway, M B, of the 45th Regiment, N I, to officiate as Civil Surg and Supdt of Jail, Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Dr A H Hilson or until further orders.

Mr J Simson, Magis and Collr, is posted to the Agra District, with effect from the date of taking charge.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions :—

From 29th June, 1873, the date on which Mr W E Kinsey availed himself of leave on medical certificate—Mr G E Knox, Asst Magis and Coll, to officiate as Joint Magis and Depy Coll, 3rd grade.

From 3rd July, 1873, the date on which Mr G E Ward received charge of the office of Magis and Coll, Furrackabad—Mr. H F. D'O Moule, Offg Joint Magis and Depy Coll, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Joint Magis and Depy Collr of the 1st grade; Mr D T Roberts, Asst Magis and Collr to officiate as Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

From the 4th July 1873, the date on which Mr G E Knox availed himself of privilege leave—Mr R S Whiteway, Asst Magis and Collr, to officiate as Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

From 9th July, 1873, the date on which Mr A C Tupp availed himself of privilege leave—Mr W E Kinsey, Offg Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magis and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.

From 15th July, 1873, the date on which Mr C W P Watts received charge of the office of Magis and Collr, Furruckabad—Mr G E Ward to officiate as Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 1st grade; Mr. W E Kinsey to officiate as Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 2nd grade; Mr R S Whiteway to revert his substantive appointment of Asst Magis and Collr.

From 19th July, 1873, the date on which Mr C Donovan returned from privilege leave—Mr H F D'O Moule, Offg Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 2nd grade; Mr D T Roberts to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Magis and Collr.

From 19th July, 1873, the date on which Mr W T Church returned from privilege leave—Mr G E Knox, Offg Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Magis and Collr; Mr E White, Offg Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Magis and Collr.

Under Govt Chan II, s, d, para 33, three months' special cul Privilege, with effect from the date on which Mr Nelson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 4th Circle of Irrigation, N W Provinces, and posted to the Bhognipore Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted, under sec 18, of the New Absentee Rules, to Capt F J Home, Ex Engr, Eastern Jumna Canal, with effect from the 23rd Sept, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor, N W Provinces, has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr Estab of the Irrigation Branch, P W D, N W Provinces, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1873 :—

From Ex Engr 3rd to 2nd grade, Capt J C Ross, R E, Capt J H Western, R E.

From Ex Engr 4th to 3rd grade, Lieut J G Hall, R E, Mr A Dubus, and Lieut F V Corbett, R E.

From Asst 1st grade to Ex Engr 4th grade, Mr R Foley, Lieut S J Lambert, R E, and Mr O Philpott.

From Asst Engr 2nd to 1st grade, Mr G C F Barnardo, Mr W Good, Mr J O Lawder, and Mr J H Thornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Aftr. packet
United K'ngdom ...	Sept. 5	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian S... ...	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet.
,, ...	,, 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 5	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Possessions, Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		5½ P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday	Sept.	5	Monday	Nov.	3
,, ...	,,	12	,, ...	,,	10
,, ...	,,	19	,, ...	,,	17
		7 P.M.			
Monday	Sept.	29	,, ...	,,	24
,, ...	Oct.	6	,, ...	Dec.	1
,, ...	,,	13	,, ...	,,	8
,, ...	,,	20	,, ...	,,	15
,, ...	,,	27	,, ...	,,	22
				,,	29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Monday	Sept.	8	Tuesday	Nov.	18
,, ...	,,	22	,, ...	Dec.	2
Monday	Oct.	7	,, ...	,,	16
,, ...	,,	21	,, ...	,,	30
,, ...	,,	4	,, ...	Jan.	13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept.	20	Saturday	Nov.	15
,, ...	Oct.	18	,, ...	Dec.	13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*		
Friday	Sept. 26	Friday	Sept.	5
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Oct.	6
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Nov.	3
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	Dec.	1
		... ...	,,	29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Nov. 24
Monday	Oct. 27		

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year	(*Post Free*) ...	Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FORDE—August 31st, at 12, Perott Road, Bombay, Ada Emily, the beloved wife of A. W. Forde, Esq., C.E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—August 28th, at Chittapoor, Nizam's State Railway, the wife of James R. Bell, Executive Engineer, of a son.

CARTER—August 24th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of H. Molyneux Carter, Esq., 62nd Regiment, of a son.

COOKE—August 26th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Lieutenant Edward S. Cooke, 34th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, of a son.

GEDDES—August 25th, at Calcutta, the wife of James Geddes, C.S., of a daughter.

LAPSLEY—August 21st, at St. John's Parsonage, Jhelum, the wife of the Rev. J. Lapsley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HICKS—HENNESSEY—August 23rd, at Barrackpore Church, by the Rev. J. Vaughan, assisted by the Rev. T. J. Babonau, Robert Mills Hennessy, son of the late Captain G. W. S. Hicks, 8th B. N. I., to Sophia Caroline Bertha, second daughter of the late Major-General John Hennessy, Bengal Army.

TREVOR—BATTEN—August 28th, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev. D. G. Clarke, assisted by the Rev. Ed. DuBois, Francis Rudolph Trevor, Esq., Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Clara Sarah, eldest daughter of Colonel S. J. Batten, M. S. C., Commandant, 17th N. I.

DEATHS.

GRANT—August 22nd, at Chuprah, of acute dysentery, Gregor Alexander, the beloved infant son of Gregor Grant, Esq., aged 7 months and 22 days.

WALLIS—August 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of A. H. Wallis, prematurely, of a daughter, who survived its birth only 4 days.

WARD—August 23rd, at Calcutta, from typhoid fever, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. F. W. Ward, Assistant, Brunton's Patent Press Co., "Ld."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

THE *Madras Times* had a long leader on the 27th ult., charging Mr. Grant Duff with misleading the House of Commons. We had taken the same view on the 26th, the day before our contemporary spoke, and very nearly the whole press of India has since joined in a chorus of condemnation of the speech which the hon'ble gentleman made upon Mr. Bourke's motion. Unfortunately it is not the eloquence or oratorical ability of that speech which is objected to, but the statements, which are mainly opposed to facts. There is, however, a great difference of opinion existing in India as to whether a Royal Commission at home, or a committee nominated by the Viceroy and sitting in this country, should undertake the enquiry which is requisite as a preliminary to the reorganization of the Indian army, and which would disprove or justify Mr. Grant Duff's assertion The *Madras Times* thinks that a Commission held in India will conceal abuses for the sake of the Government who appoint the members, and that enquiry at home would have been an investigation in the bright light of open day, and that publicity and general opinion would have been valuable controllers of that power which makes and unmakes, These are not the words of the writer in the *Madras Times*, but we apprehend they approach very close to a faithful echo of his meaning. There is an ability displayed in the article we refer to, and an earnest pur vase evinced, which we admire, while we still adhere to [illegible] previously expressed, that an enquiry properly conducted in India would be more to the interests of the people of this country and of the officers of the army than one carried out in England. Our contemporary accuses Mr Grant Duff with shunting Government mistakes on to the shoulders of Government servants. Now the men who would sit upon a Commission out here are gentlemen who know by heart the early history of the Amalgamation, and who, having spent their lives amongst the people of Hindoostan, would honestly strive to save the Indian taxpayer from loss or an unjust imposition; and we think a committee assembled in Bengal would shunt home the errors on to the shoulders of those who deserve the blame. The entire materials for enquiry are at hand in this country, and justice demands that we should have no supplemental bills preferred to defray the expenses of witnesses going to and returning from England for the purpose of being examined before a Parliamentary Board. Any settlement without hearing an expression of opinion from old and practical Indian officers will be useless, and the evidence of retired men at home will not explain present requirements.

We very sincerely hope that this great question of reorganization will not be settled in secret, but that Lord Northbrook will give military men, gentlemen of the Civil Service, and taxpayers an opportunity of expressing their views. We want to hear the advice of high officials who are now in harness upon this matter, and we would advocate that their utterances should meet with respect. Referring to old Generals at home is folly, for those gouty authorities who lay down the law at military clubs have not kept pace with the quick gallop of the day. What was it that got us into the Amalgamation muddle? Any one who has watched the tide of events since that great blunder knows right well that it was Sir Charles Wood's folly in ignoring the advice of the Indian Council, which was then composed of men fresh from India, in the zenith of fame, gifted with intelligence, and possessed of practical experience. When the old East India Company ceased to exist it was arranged that all matters which had been formerly under the supervision of the directors of that body should henceforth be referred to the new Council; but with a vain egotism and an ignorant confidence in himself, which has long ago brought upon that would-be statesman the mockery of common sense men, he ignored the advice of those wise men of the East, elected to act upon his own judgment, and to pass measures upon his own individual responsibility. The members of that Board have now proved right, and time has justified the application which they then made to be allowed to see the report which Sir Charles Wood made to Government, and which just and proper demand was refused. They condemned the scheme for the reorganization of the army which he brought out, and they pleaded that its details ought to be submitted to them for discussion. They protested in vain: they went to the then Cabinet with that same remonstrance: but Sir C. Wood was the Government pet of the hour—a heaven-born army reformer,—and Amalgamation and the Staff Corps warrant passed into law, while the Indian Council were clamouring to be heard, and protesting against speedy and faulty legislation. Without the advice of these men of ripe experience was the scheme drawn up, and against their veto was it passed, and without delay it became the law of the land, and the old regimental system of India was swept away at a blow. We trust we shall have no rashly concocted scheme again forced upon the country, even if it be necessary [illegible] the Staff Corps and rear up a [illegible]ion in its place; but that any new organization will be the result of careful deliberation, and founded upon the solid suggestions of men who have made India, her Government, her people, and her army the study of years. We do press this upon the Viceroy, for we must not in this century again try rash experiments and allow one man to be an army maker and an army breaker like Sir Charles Wood. His connection with the present difficulty is so recent, that people do not like to tell him of his faults to his face, but history will sternly identify him with the introduction of one of the greatest follies of the age. His friends have tried to screen him, it is true, and make others share the responsibility, but many of the men of the day who touched Indian politics at the time of the amalgamation still live to honestly declare they had nothing to do with that huge mistake. The Viceroy of that day condemned his proposal. Sir J. Willoughby, Sir R. Vivian, Colonel Durrand, Captain Eastwick, the great Outram, all cried "hold hard," and said "do not disturb the system of promotion by seniority; do not interfere with existing privileges;" but bent on having his own way, he blindly carried out his own chosen plans, passed his bill before the House of Commons for the amalgamation on a solemn promise to respect rights and privileges, distinctly agreed to Henley's clause to protect such, but only with a view, we fear, of bribing members not to oppose his measure and so to get it passed; and when it was carried by a too credulous House of Parliament, then he pitched promises and vested interests to the four winds of heaven, danced round the tottering altars of his obstinate fancy and self-will, viz., Amalgamation, and its offspring the Staff Corps, amid the jeers and scoffs of honest politicians, only now to gaze back upon the ruin he made of a noble service, and listen to the cry of the ryot, who implores that he shall not be made to pay for the mistakes and conceit of an ignorant and wayward Secretary of State for India. The picture we have sket

mande… the English
The following is the list of passengers:

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Kingscome, child, and European female servant. — Surg. D. J. Freeman. Mr. F. Ellis.
Mr. W. Newland. — Mr. Arthur.
Mr. W. Hilton. — Mrs. M. Gullett.
Mr. J. H. Gullett. — Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Barker.
Mrs. J. Roberts. — Mrs. Campbell and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. Crosier, infant, and child. — Dr. Chon's native male servant.
Mrs. Fry's ayah. — Mr. W. Grant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. A. King. — Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and native female servant.
Mr. Nasworthy. — Mr. Sesoon's native male servant.
Col. Alexander.
Mr. F. Jackson.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Barrett. — Mrs. Ward's ayah.
Five natives (deck). — Sk. Sultan.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST.

THERE are the usual stale criticisms in the newspapers on the looseness of construction of the Queen's Speech; but the worst fault of all, in point of taste, has not been pointed out. Her Majesty, you will observe, is made to wind up the speech with a prayer that we may show ourselves grateful for the mercies enumerated in the speech in both our words and our acts; and if you look back to the opening paragraphs of the speech, you will see that the foremost of "those mercies" is the grant to the Duke of Edinburgh. No doubt, that is one of the chief events of the Session, but the passing of the bill for increasing the Duke's grant has not done either the Royal Family or the Ministry any good. Mr. Gladstone talked the silliest stuff conceivable last Friday night when Sir Charles Wilke returned to the charge about the new precedent the Ministry was creating; and the air of virtuous indignation he put on in refusing to pry into the affairs of the Royal Family, or to inquire what is the religion or the dowry of any foreign bride who marries an English Prince, offended all reasonable politicians who understand what are the conditions on which the Brunswick dynasty holds the sovereignty of the realms. I take it, too, that Mr. Bradlaugh perfectly right in contending, at the Hyde meeting on Sunday, that if the agreement the command of the Civil List was not include to include provision for all the members the Royal Family, the Queen should not be lowed to accumulate wealth from all sorts of indfalls without rendering some account to the nation. The next proposal will be for a fresh grant to Prince Arthur, and the impolitic tone in which the Ministry has dealt with the subject will give increased animation to the opposition to such grants.

One mistake, however, more or less, makes very little difference to the Ministry, which is so utterly discredited that its condition might almost move even Mr. Disraeli to pity. There have been three elections this week, at which the downfall of the Gladstone administration has been distinctly foreshadowed. At Greenwich, the Premier's own borough, a Conservative has been elected by a large majority, thousands of Liberal voters refusing to go to the poll at all to vote for a supporter of the Government. At Dundee, a man of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's eminence as a lawyer and man of letters has failed to win one-fourth of the votes given to a local candidate, because, as it would seem, he had the evil reputation of being a Government nominee. In East Staffordshire Mr. M'Clean, the engineer (who, by the way, is said to have died from the effects of exposure to the sun when he was dragged over the Elphinstone and Vehar Water Works in Bombay last year), has been succeeded by Allsopp the brewer. It is probable, also, that Shaftesbury will be lost to the Liberal. Here we have, then, numerous indications that the Ministry is absolutely without friends in all parts of the country. Much of the blame of this state of things must be laid to the charge of Mr. Lowe, who has proved himself to be the most incompetent man of business and the most insolent official that ever sat in the House of Commons as Chancellor of the Exchequer. My own belief has always been that Mr. Lowe, whose venomous speeches against popular rule in 1866 showed the real bent of his mind, only joined the Liberal party in order to have the satisfaction of breaking it in pieces; and his revenge is now nearly complete. The Liberal party of 1868 has really ceased to exist, and Mr. Lowe has done as much as anyone to kill it. Within this last week, since the Chancellor of the Exchequer cried *Peccavi* in the House of Commons, and promised not to offend again, he has treated the Secretary to the Treasury with such contempt as to compel him to resign; and, besides Mr. Baxter, there are, it is rumoured, several members of the Government of high rank who have told the Cabinet that either they or Mr. Lowe must retire from office. Mr. Ayrton, it may be presumed, is not one of those self-sacrificing Ministerialists; for he has had the better of Mr. Lowe in his quarrel with that Minister, and has actually raised his own reputation very considerably this Session.

I mentioned in my last letter that Mr. Ayrton evidently was entrusted with the charge of the Indian debate in preference to Mr. Grant Duff; and his reply on the whole debate on behalf of the Government justified the choice. Mr. Ayrton was quite conciliatory in his language towards Mr. Fawcett; and virtually he acknowledged that many of the reforms demanded by the member for Brighton are desirable. India can afford to wait for the report of the Committee, which must attempt to make the control of Parliament over Indian affairs effectual instead of only fitful, and to carry out Mr. Ayrton's principle of holding men responsible for fixed duties by altering the constitution of the Council of India. I think, too, it may be taken for granted that the Executive Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay will be done away with. That will be one move in the right direction. Much of the evidence given this Session before the Finance Committee has taken the form of a direct indictment against the administration of public affairs in Bombay during the rule of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald; and those two Governors have now been publicly invited by the principal speakers in the Commons' debate to appear before the Committee and say what they have got to say in their own defence. If then, Parliament be not dissolved this year, we shall get materials next Session for a complete history of Bombay during the last ten years. That worthy Secretary of Public Works, Colonel Kennedy, was therefore too hasty in boasting that the past had no terrors for him. The engine of Parliamentary inquiry is slow, but sure; and it may grind him into exceeding small pieces before it has done with him.

The reports of the Indian debate in the papers are very poor indeed. Mr. Fawcett intends to publish a verbatim report of his speech in pamphlet form. You will notice in his brief reply to Mr. Grant Duff, an arithmetical proof of the most conclusive kind, that the Under-Secretary did not know what he was talking about when he said the weight of taxation per head in India was light in comparison with that which is borne in England. Mr. Grant Duff forgot to calculate how many times the average wealth of England, per head of the population, exceeds that of India.

Sir Bartle Frere has been made a Privy Councillor for his work in connexion with the Zanzibar mission—no very high honour, it will be said, seeing that the Queen at the same audience made the Liberal Whip (now Lord Wolverton) a Right Honourable also. I fancy Sir Bartle's friends expected that he would be called to the Privy Council before he got out on his mission, and that a Baronetcy or perhaps a Peerage would reward success in abolishing the East African Slave Trade. But it must be owned by every reader of the Zanzibar Blue Book that Sir Bartle did not succeed in doing what he was sent out to do. Although the … does not appear from the Blue Book who took the responsibility of advising the Foreign Office to use the only effectual means for geting the treaty signed; but evidently Sir Bartle Frere did not. The despatches, however, bring out in the strongest light, the value of the work done by Sir Bartle. The Envoy ascertained what is the true history and present state of the slave trade; and his elaborate essays on the subject show great research and shrewdness of observation and remarkable literary power. The point Sir Bartle brings out most clearly is that we made a grievous political blunder in abandoning Abyssinia. He shows that Egypt is the head-quarters of the slave trade, and that the Turkish flag is used more and more freely every year to cover the commerce in human beings which is briskly carried on between the African and the Arabian ports in the Red Sea. Although, too, Sir Bartle praises the Khedive in no measured terms for his sagacious and enlightened views, he makes it quite plain that not only has Ismail no intention whatever of putting an end to that institution of domestic slavery in Egypt which is fed by the slave trade, but that slavery is steadily and rapidly on the increase, with the increase of wealth and luxury, in the dominions of the Prince who is bent on founding a mighty Mussulman Empire in Africa. Of course, our Foreign Office, while Lord Granville presides over it, will refuse to take any notice of this official report of the Khedive's patronage of the slave trade. We are still strong enough to bully the Sultan of Zanzibar; but Ismail Khedive has become an independent and powerful sovereign, who is recognized by our cordial ally Russia, and it is not "our mission" to interfere with potentates of this sort. Still, it is a fact worth noting, that by Sir Bartle Frere's own confession we have, with all our bluster, done almost nothing to put down the slave trade in East Africa. It is also not unimportant for Anglo-Indian statesmen to observe that, in Sir Bartle Frere's opinion, the overland route to India through Egypt is no longer perfectly secure. Egypt has become a powerful State, which not only cannot be conquered in a week by a regiment or two of British soldiers, but which is vigorously exerting itself to create a maritime force on your side of the Isthmus of Suez and to convert the Red Sea into an Egyptian lake. Sir Bartle Frere may, in these circumstances, well re-echo the complaint, Why were we so foolish as to compel our victorious army to evacuate Abyssinia? If we had held that country, we might have extinguished the slave trade at its source, and established a Christian Empire that would have been a formidable rival to Egypt. I ventured many months ago, before Sir Bartle Frere's Mission set out, to urge that this would have been the statesmanlike solution of the African problem, and it is a satisfaction to me to find that Sir Bartle Frere now takes the same view of what ought to have been done.

It is a fitting climax to the tragi-comedy of the Shah's reception in England that the Ministry did not take the trouble even to mention in the Queen's Speech that "the successor of Darius" had visited this country. It is also noticeable that not a word is said about the evacuation of Khiva. Central Asia, in fact, has been dropped clean out of the recollection of our wise Ministers, whose cue now is to say nothing which might by any possibility offend the mighty Emperor whose daughter is about to marry the Duke of Edinburgh. Well may we repeat the prayer—"For these and all other mercies bestowed upon us, may Heaven make us duly grateful!"

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST.

THE monotony of our holiday season which is now in full force has been this week broken by a terrible railway accident, accompanied with a loss of life unexampled since the holocaust at Abergele when Lord Farnham and so many other passengers were burned in a fiery furnace of paraffin oil. The tourist express, as it is called, from Euston station here to Scotland was somehow disjointed while passing over the points that led to a siding at Wigan in Lancashire; the first part of the train was carried along the main line smoothly enough, but the second section was flung violently over, hurled at full speed against a platform close at hand, and reduced to utter ruin, the passengers being buried under it—some dead, and others mortally or seriously injured. How it happened that, the points being properly locked, the entire train did not pass in safety as well as two-thirds of it, is a mystery still to be solved. Some persons think that the pointsman must have moved the points while the train was still on them; others that the oscillation of a train of unusual length and weight must have made the hinder carriages jump clean off the points on to a siding; while yet again others surmise that the first carriage which went astray must have been one belonging to a Scotch line—the Caledonian,—and therefore of a different gauge. The real truth can never be known, but it is probable that the second explanation is the correct one. Three trains leave Euston station every evening for Scotland—one at 8 o'clock; another, the "limited mail," called also the Flying Scotchman," at 8-40; and a third at 9 o'clock. The second overtakes the first near the English border, and then both go together to Edinburgh and Glasgow via Carstairs Junction. The third, having no fast train on the same rails immediately behind it, can afford to loiter: the two first cannot. Now on Friday evening last the 8 o'clock train started five minutes late and lost ten minutes more before it got so far as Wigan; it had therefore no time to lose, and not having to stop at Wigan, it scarcely slackened speed going through the station. It was, moreover, much longer and heavier than usual, and was drawn by two powerful engines. These conditions favour the idea that the latter carriages rebounded off the rails the moment that the points gave a jerk to the wheels, and the rate of speed quite accounted for the subsequent destruction. As usual there is much talk about the mysterious nature of the accident and about the degree in which it was preventible, but the real truth is that it belongs to a class which is entirely preventible, and that the London and North-Western Railway Company by its own arrangements admits as much. All that is needed is that speed should be slackened before *every* station or siding at which points interfere with the smooth progress of a train. It is now done in several cases: I myself passed through this very Wigan station not many hours before the catastrophe to the northward express occurred, and I was flying along as fast as the fastest of all the southward day expresses could take me; but we had reduced our speed about half a mile short of the town, and, indeed, moved through the station so slowly that we had ample time to admire the fine old church. Hence, if we had gone off the rails nothing worse than a good shaking would have happened to any of us. This precaution should be universal where the speed is great at all stations where there is not an absolute stoppage. Of course the reason why it is not universal is simply that when a train is behind time and has another rushing like the wind to overtake it, even a few additional minutes cannot be spared, and that was the cause of last Saturday's disaster. The remedy then is to be found in scrupulous punctuality, both at starting and *en route*; few absolute stoppages, but a partial slackening of speed in advance of *every* place where there are points, sidings, or cross lines.

Some of the sufferers by the calamity are well known in the city. One of them is a Mr. Wark, a stockbroker of the firm of Borthwick, Wark and Co; his partner is Lord Borthwick in the peerage of Scotland—a title to which he lately established his right. Mr. Wark … plaids. The London and No… Company will have a heavy… vivors of the holocaust, but … may prove the least part of its… sion of traffic to its rivals will … matter at this season, when… traffic is so lucrative. The a… class carriages to every … tice initiated by the Midland … Company and afterwards adopted in self-defence by its great rivals on either side—while a source of profit, is also a source of danger. It makes the trains too long and heavy, and so increases the risk that some carriages may, as in the case at Wigan, jump off the rails. The remedy is a greater number of shorter trains, started punctually, stopping at few stations, but slackening speed while passing through every junction or station at which there is no stoppage.

Thanks to such facilities as are offered by third class trains at all hours, every class in the community is on the move at this season to an extent never before known. It is pleasant enough in one sense, but scarcely the best thing for business, which is already quite sufficiently hampered by the irregularities of those who are supposed to carry it on. But the so-called working classes are as usual the most unmanageable. The latest instances of their freaks have been communicated by Mr. Hugh Mason, of Ashton-upder-Lyne, the great cotton-spinner, in his capacity of President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He gave an address on Wednesday at the quarterly meeting of that body, in which he discussed the present state of trade in Lancashire, in connection with the projected Nine Hours Bill, promoted by Mr. Mundella, with the view of restricting the labour of women in factories. This is a sore point with the Lancashire mill-owners, who complain that while legislation ties their hands in many ways when the progress of competition renders it every year more difficult to carry on business at a profit, their workmen get more and more unmanageable every year even in the improved position they now occupy. Nor is this all. When Mr. Mundella brought in his bill, which was lost this Session—thanks mainly to the able and fearless opposition offered by Mr. Fawcett—he used language which seemed to imply that the Lancashire mill-owners were tyrants, and their workmen a body of oppressed slaves. To any one who knows anything of the real condition of these people, as compared with most other labourers—who knows for instance that the labour of women is now in no case excessive, but is healthy and well remunerated,—Mr. Mundella's language will seem pregnant with exaggeration, which can only be excused on the score of utter ignorance of the subject. Mr. Mason, however, felt himself called upon to answer the charge, and he has certainly done so effectually. He said that if there was an independent class in the community at the present day, it was the class of cotton operatives, and he was afraid they were using their independence in a way which they would yet deeply regret. To term these people slaves, as Mr. Mundella seemed to term them, was a misstatement of what is actually the case. The other day a travelling circus called at Burnley and advertised its performances. The work-people stopped in consequence, and the factories were closed during the daytime. The workpeople gave no notice to their employers, but simply left their work to go and see the show. The same thing occurred at Todmorden next day. Similar things had happened at Bury, and he thought he might say in every manufacturing town in the district. A short time ago there was a colliers' demonstration at Ashton-under-Lyne. The colliers came from surrounding districts, and held an open-air meeting. There were bands of music playing and flags flying and men marching in procession. At noon on that Monday, when those colliers were in the town, almost every factory at Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, and the district, was closed. Mr. Mundella was not only not justified in saying what he had said, but he was extremely to blame for not being acquainted with the relations which at present exist between master and workpeople in Lancashire. Staggered by these disclosures, another member of the Chamber asked Mr. Mason whether the workpeople really left their employment on Monday at noon without permission of their masters? The chairman replied that they never asked their employers or said a single word to them. He need not say that when a great many hands stayed away those who did go to their work in a proper manner had to be sent away also, and the innocent suffered with the guilty. Such things as he had described were a regular occurrence; and the embarrassment and anxiety thus thrown upon masters were really becoming almost intolerable. Mr. Hugh Mason is a man incapable of dishonest exaggeration, and this may be taken as a true picture. Is it surprising that complaints of unprofitable trade in the cotton districts are getting more general and that failures are so frequent?

The Board of Trade returns for last month, which were issued yesterday, show results not quite so unfavourable as those of June, but they are nevertheless unsatisfactory when compared with the usual run of these documents for the last two years. The total declared value of the exports was £22,957,404, against £23,005,330 in July 1872, and the worst of it is that the falling off would have been much greater but for the exceptionally high prices of coal and iron. Cotton goods are on the wrong side, both as to value and quantity; yarn, on the other hand, shows a slight increase in quality, the total being 19,203,189 lbs. last month against 18,380,654 lbs. exported in July 1872. The quantity of piece-goods was 321,412,067 yards against 335,461,488 yards in July 1872. The proportion to Bombay under each head was—yarns 632,830 lbs. last month against 733,000 in July 1872; piece-goods 21,411,800 yards against 14,555,440 yards. The transit export to Bombay through Egypt was—cotton yarns 352,300 lbs. in July 1873 against 264,600 lbs. in July 1872; and piece-goods 9,764,500 yards against 4,582,400 yards in July 1872. The import of the month was valued at £35,058,656 against £29,800,894 in July last year. This excess was largely caused by the heavier import of cotton, which was nearly double that in the corresponding month of last year—1,198,836 cwts. against 613,111 cwts. The proportion from Bombay was 376,870 cwts. against 243,131 in July 1872.

Among the heaviest grumblers at the high price of coal and the extravagant demands of the workmen have been the iron masters and the exporters of iron. Lately a letter appeared in the *Times* from a merchant, complaining that at present it was next to impossible to sell iron in the United States, and that, moreover, the Americans were underselling us in Canada. The Board of Trade returns now out confirm this view by very significant figures, which indicate something like a collapse in the English trade with the States. Taking the various descriptions of the metal, pig, bar, rod, railroad, sheets, and plates, cast or wrought iron, and unwrought steel, it seems that the total exported last month to the States was 36,389 tons, against 82,386 tons in the corresponding month of 1872, and 75,478 tons in July 1871. An equally unwelcome result is shown in the case of Canada—the totals being 18,958 tons, 29,285 tons, and 12,438 tons—in July 1871, 1872, and 1873, respectively. Results nearly as bad were shown in June.

Two failures have been announced this week—Messrs. John Haurie, nephews of Jerez, and Mark Lane, wine merchants—the impossibility of procuring remittances from Spain being the cause assigned; and Fox Brothers, of St. Swithins Lane, African merchants—liabilities supposed to be heavy.

In the case of the Albert Assurance Company Arbitration it is announced that no further claims will be received after the 30th inst.

…TTER.

…OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 26TH AUGUST.

…in the weather of nearly a fortnight …day, which has been seasonable. It …loudy and close, and from all appear… …y expect another shower or two, which …ghly beneficial to the standing crops.

…Jardine, Judicial Assistant, left during last …ons on duty, and is likely to be absent from …e for a fortnight.

…im of Jumnabaee Settanee, of Porebunder, …nother, against the Gondul State, which was de… …by Government last year in favour of Jumnabaee, …re-investigated by Mr. Jardine under orders from …overnment, and this gentleman, after exhaustive in…quiry, dismissed the claim on the 19th instant, as barred …by limitation, and also as being a debt not guaranteed …by Government, and, consequently, not within the cognizance of any British Court.

A fire broke out in the vicinity of the Commissariat haystack last Friday, where grass of the value of upwards of two thousand rupees, belonging to some Memon dealers, was stored. A Memon lad, it is said, fired off a pistol at some birds that were perched on one of these stacks, which caused the ignition. The regimental and station fire-engines were on the spot, and everything that could be done was done to keep the fire under but to no avail, as high westerly breezes prevailed at the time.

The following important and very necessary notification was issued by the Political Agent, Mr. Pelle, in the *Agency Gazette* of 21st instant:—

"Talookdars who cannot read or write are not fit to perform the functions of a judge or magistrate. The Acting Political Agent therefore notifies, with the approval and sanction of Government, that in future, as a rule, jurisdiction will not be granted to any Talookdar who is not fairly educated in his own tongue. Talookdars of one or two villages who have not the means of sending their sons to the Rajkoomar College are advised to send them to the nearest school."

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I will feel thankful to you or any of the *Gazette's* numerous readers to inform me where is the best locality in Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, to set up a stock farm in? What are the best kind of servants to procure there? and if native servants of this country would be useful there or not?

VERY IGNORANT.

APPOINTMENT OF A SOLICITOR TO THE PORT TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not going to trouble you with any remarks upon the merits of the question. The subject is one fairly open to discussion and may be interesting to many people, but is not so to me. I may, however, be permitted to protest against the introduction of personalities into this and any other discussion in the public papers.

"Wideawake" is perfectly entitled to express his views on the subject—far be it from me to say he has no reason on his side,—but he might have omitted that allusion to a disappointed candidate.

If "Wideawake" had known how strong a prejudice there is among all the members of the legal profession against anything advertising themselves or touting for business, I am sure he would have restrained his wit.

It is impossible to mistake the solicitor against whom his remarks are levelled, and the suggestion that he was capable of such a breach of professional etiquette must have caused that solicitor a great deal of unmerited annoyance.

Everyone who knows him well knows that he is quite above suspicion of petty professional jealousy.

OBSERVER.

30th August.

BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, for the month of September, containing the latest alterations in the time tables of the several lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and the agencies, price 8 annas.

THE ninth Poona Criminal Sessions will commence at the Sungum Court of Adawlut on Monday next.

THE Hon. Mrs. Bonsr Dean gives a garden party at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, this afternoon.

RAIN AT NOWSAREE.—A correspondent states that there was a heavy fall of rain at Nowsaree during last week.

THE *Argus* understands that the experiment of licensed translators is about to be tried in the Bombay High Court.

THE *Indian Mirror*, late disciple of the *Indian Statesman*, announces that there will be no change in *its* Sunday publication.

THE POOR BOX.—We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 40, from Ramcura Jaynarayen, for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—On Friday evening house No. 65, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, and belonging to a Hindoo, fell, but fortunately nobody was injured.

INQUEST.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo woman named Bajee, who died the other day at the County Jail. The jury found that the woman's death was caused by peritonitis.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During June last, Mr. Spencer, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of 703 cases. In 652 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 31 for the defendants, and nonsuits were entered in the remaining 20 cases.

TRESPASS.—A man named Carra Dossa was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on Saturday, with trespassing on the premises of one Munjee Nursey. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Josefi ..... Meluion.
Schottische	La Leomaise ..... Gurtner.
Overture	Marco Spado ..... Auber.
Valse	Les Fees Volantes ..... Strauss.
Selection	Faust ..... Godfrey.
Galop	Perichole ..... C. Cóote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE DARING ATTEMPT TO MURDER A HINDOO GIRL.—Mahadoo Hirjee a, notorious character, who attempted to murder a Hindoo girl, aged about six years, by throwing her into a well for the sake of her ornaments, was placed before the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday and charged with having attempted to murder the girl. After the examination of the girl and two other witnesses the magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

MR. NANA MOROJEE.—The two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. Nana Morojee having expired yesterday, he proceeded to Nassick to take charge of his appointment as Deputy Collector and Magistrate of that place. Mr. Nana, who has already been appointed Acting Third Magistrate of Police, will return to Bombay on Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, assuming charge of his new appointment of Acting First Judge of the Small Causes Court.

THURSDAY last being the birthday of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the youngest son of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, an evening party was given at Fountain Hall, the family mansion in the Civil Lines, Poona. The hall was tastefully decorated and the illuminations were on a very grand scale. A large number of guests was present, beginning to arrive soon after nine o'clock, when a party of nautch girls commenced the entertainment. The Hindoo and Mahomedan guests were served with pan sooparee, utter, and goolab, a standing supper being provided for the Parsee gentlemen present.

EXCHANGE OF MAMLUTDARS.—We understand that an exchange will shortly be carried out of one mamlutdar to another in the various collectorates, by order from Government.—*Poona Observer.*

A FEED FOR THE BRAHMINS.—About five hundred Bhickshood Brahmins will be fed to-morrow at the Bhoodwar Pait, as reward for the timely fall of rain, brought about by soaking the image of "Amrutshwar" in the water for a day or two.—*Id.*

THE down mail train from Bombay, due at 5 P. M., did not arrive until 7-20 P. M. in consequence of the breaking of the axle of the engine at the Bore Ghaut. It was therefore necessary to wait until another engine from the reversing station could be got. Complaints are made of the first and second class carriages leaking, and we would direct the attention of the Traffic Manager to the circumstance.—*Id.*

EXTENSIVE JEWEL ROBBERY.—On the night of Tuesday last in an upper story room of a house belonging to Soddasew Bhickajee, alias Appa Gookhy, was broken into by thieves, who made a hole through the wall, and, entering the room, succeeded in carrying off Rs. 200 from a cash box they broke open, together with gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 2,500. Within ten days thus two extensive robberies have been committed in the city.—*Id.*

THE field day on Wednesday morning last was a considerable improvement upon its predecessors. Of course the inevitable march past came off as usual, this time, we believe, in honour of a native officer who had previously been decorated—or who rather decorated himself. The march past was, as usual, excellent. A smart bit of skirmishing brought the movements to a close and the men to barracks—which latter movement appeared to give exceeding satisfaction to all.—*Id.*

WISDOM FROM APAR.—The *Indian Statesman* has grown tired of the whim which induced it to publish a Sunday issue, to avoid Sunday work at the office. Perhaps the rigid Sabbatarians who approved the measures were themselves too busy with religious duties to read the Sunday edition. If the worldly-minded subscribers girded at the sermon provided for them as the fruits of Saturday's work, it is easy to understand how, between the two stools, the well-meant innovation may have come to the ground.—*Pioneer.*

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.—I am grieved to have to write that the *Indian Statesman* has relapsed into worldliness, is now no better than its neighbours, and is again breaking the Sabbath over its Monday edition, as it did during the first year of its existence; but though the change from Monday to Sunday publication was declared by it to be a noteworthy one, brought about by solemnest conviction, based upon divine law, and worthy to be followed of all men, the return from Sunday to Monday, it considers, concerns none but itself and staff, and it keenly resents any notice being taken of it. It is melancholy to observe how many a blazing light, set up to illumine the wide world and to hold a beacon to the shipwrecked nations, dies down, and merely burns the fingers of the torch-bearer.—*Bombay Correspondent of Pioneer.*

[Our readers have heard that Mahomed once authoritatively summoned a mountain to come to where he was standing. The mountain did not stir, at which the Prophet reassured his wavering disciples by exclaiming—"Well, if the mountain won't come to Mahomed, Mahomed will go to the mountain!"]

THE DIS-CONVERTED SUNDAY PAPER.—Last Sunday the religious world was shocked to find that its Sunday paper was not amongst its Bibles and Pray Books, and that it would only appear on the more sinful Monday. Eight months ago the paper in question found out that it was a heinous wickedness to come out on Monday, and, with many professions of piety, resolved to come out thenceforth on Sunday morning as so to give all its staff—save that portion that was to take the money across the counter—the Sabbath rest. But the piety dit not pay. The money-takers had as much repose on the Sabbath as the rest of the establishment, and that formed no part of the articles of religion which your contemporary had sworn to stand by. It had not made a vow of poverty, but of piety, and it was much disconcerted to find that the latter included the former. On Sunday last, however, things came to a crisis, and it made up its mind, for good and all, that godliness did not pay. It courageously signed a contract with the Evil One and held over its publication till Monday. Great was the natural rejoicing in the camp of Belial at this backsliding. The victory of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, over Abnegation, Pure Religion, and Sabbath Observance, was so signal that every Printer's Devil jumped for joy. You, indeed, veiled your face, and for a whole week gave yourself up to silent prayer for the final safety of the backslider. But your example was not followed. Unfeeling and uncharitable reflections were freely hazarded by those who were not properly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Hence, much ill-blood and a controversy—bitter as all religious controversies proverbially are—which has painfully amused cynical minds.—"*The Romaway Rye.*"

HIGH COURT.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

1-73—Dallas and Lynch—Bardat and others v The American ship Augusta—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

(After Admiralty Suit.)

LONG CAUSES.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Luxumibai, Hindoo widow,—Chalk and Turner (Part heard.)

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch; Manisty and Fletcher (Part heard.)

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajun Bibee, widow.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Valubdas v the East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan Abdool v Hajee Meya bin Balmeya—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

531-72—Mody—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta and others v Bomanjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch, Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, and Hearn Cleveland, and Peile.

547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v Thucker Morarjee Foonjah—Tyabjee and Sayani.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.

699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

545-72—A Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee and others v Khursedbai, widow, &c.—Chalk and Turner.

174-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder R v Henry Gamble and others—No appearance.

713-72—Dallas and Lynch—Eduljee Cawasjee B and another v Ruttonjee Eduljee B—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

(After Admiralty Suit.)

LONG CAUSES.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaluodina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrow Dinanath—Ghandibhoy.

718-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalaodina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Ismael and others v Abba Thara and others—Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Nadiri v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navarbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.

260-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caroline and Ann Stevens v Anne Pennell—Dallas and Lynch.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bace Meherbaee, widow, v Rhoja Alibhoy Somjee—In Person.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Baee Jeevee v Soondarjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

613-72—P Cowasjee—Bheeroo Jeewanee v Fasulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited v The Colaba Press Company, Limited—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

800-67—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Nusserwanjee Dorabjee B. v Bjramjee Barocjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

581-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Satur Nursee Dharmajee v Akul Lingu Nagu—In person.

733-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—New Victoria Press Co. v Burat Cotton Co.—Manisty and Fletcher.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S. WOLVERINE, Captain Wratislaw, sailed on Saturday last for Trincomalee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ISMAIL, 816 tons, Captain H. Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Allepey with a cargo of 19,600 Indian maunds salt and a general cargo.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	In. Pt.		H. M.	In. Pt.
4 32 m	2 10	Monday..... 1	10 11 m	0 7
5 2 a	2 0		10 40 a	4 4
5 58 m	2 8	Tuesday..... 2	11 25 m	0 1
6 37 a	1 6		11 49 a	4 4
7 23 m	3 0	Wednesday ... 3	.....	.....
6 18 a	1 3		1 2 a	0 1
8 45 m	4 1	Thursday 4	1 18 m	4 11
8 8 a	2 0		2 43 a	0 9
10 25 m	6 5	Friday 5	3 44 m	6 7
10 22 a	4 9		4 33 a	4 1
11 1 m	7 5	Saturday 6	4 53 m	7 4
11 10 a	5 11		5 12 a	5 8
11 39 m	8 0	Sunday 7	5 19 m	7 7
11 56 a	6 9		5 52 a	7 1

Moon—Full, 7th, 1h. 59m. A.M.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

ON Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Syed Mahomed Burgunzi was brought up on remand and charged with kidnapping and abducting to British India one Fulucksoor, woman, one Ameena, woman, and Soorooor, a Seedee boy, contrary to section 363 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Pelle, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Payne (Jeffers on and Payne) on behalf of the defence.

The following evidence of Fulucksoor, woman, will be read with interest. An Arabic interpreter was present in Court.

Fulucksoor, woman, said—My father's name is Hooseein. I was born in Constantinople. I am fifteen years old. I left Constantinople eight months ago with my parents. I went to Cairo with my father and mother, and my father died there. When I had been at Cairo one month my father died. My mother died also in Cairo. I had no relatives in Cairo after my parents died. I went to live then with one Sulleman Aga. I lived there two months. The reason why I left Sulleman Aga was because the prisoner and his wife Ashia came to me, and I ag

THE SURAT SKY RACE MEETING OF 1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S., President. Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, 25th N. L. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Scott, Superintendent of Police; W. Clerk, Esq., C.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel Green, 26th N. L. I.; E. C. K. Olivant, Esq. C.S.; and Jugjeevundass Khoosaldass, Esq., Members. A. S. Bulkley, Esq., Revenue Survey, Secretary and Starter. Lieutenant-Colonel Green, *Judge*.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race. Rs. 100 given. Entrance Rs. 12. C. W. over 11½ stone. ¾ mile. Over 5 flights of hurdles, 3½ feet high.

Mr. Pollen's	ch a h Sultan	Mr. Cave	1
Mr. Botelier's	g a h The Friar	Owner	2
The Cid's	b a h The Bhow	Owner	0
Mr. Turner's	b a h Jackey	Owner	0

The Bhow and Jackey were not at the starting post in time, and the other two horses were despatched without waiting for them. Sultan, very well-ridden, won by about a length.

SECOND RACE.—For all horses. Rs. 120 given. Entrance Rs. 15. C. W. over 11½ stone. ¾ mile.

Mr. J. G. Store's	g a h Antelope	Mr. Entee	1
Lieut. Lyster's	g a h Ironsides	Mr. Clerk	2
Dr. McConaghy's	g a h Diamond	Mr. Cave	3

Antelope won easily in spite of bad riding.

THIRD RACE.—For all horses, the *bona fide* property of native gentlemen residing in the province of Goozerat. To be ridden by natives. Rs. 75 given. Entrance Rs. 10. C. W. over 10 stone. ¾ mile.

Mr. Entee's	Victor		1
Mr. Dinshaw E.'s	Sheeah		2
Mr. Rustomjee S.'s	Gale		3
Mr. Cowasjee Fakirjee's	Singampoor		0

FOURTH RACE.—For all galloways, 14 hands and under. Rs. 90 given. Entrance Rs. 12. C W over 10½ stone. ¾ mile.

Mr. Botelier's	b a g Buffles	Owner	1
Mr. Clerk's	ro a g Truncheon	Owner	2
Mr. Pollen's	ch a g Sultan	Mr. Entee	3
The Cid's	b a g The Bhow	Owner	0
Syed Edroos'	ch a g Khoda Bux	Owner	0

Buffles won easily by two or three lengths.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. ¾ mile. Over 5 hurdles, 3½ feet high.

	st. lb.		
Mr. Pollen's	ch a h Sultan	11 7	Mr. Cave
Mr. Botelier's	g a h The Friar	11 3	Capt. Sartorius.
The Cid's	b a h The Bhow.	11 7	Owner

A close and exciting race. The three horses took the last hurdle almost at the same time. In the run in Sultan had the legs of Friar and Bhow. Half a length between Sultan and Friar, who was a length before Bhow.

SECOND RACE.—Forced Handicap. For winners of the first day's racing. Open to losers in the same races at half entry. Rs. 100 given. Entrance 12 rupees. Half forfeit. ¾ mile. Highest weight in the handicap not over 12 stone.

	st. lb.		
Mr. Entee's	g a h Victor	11 9	Mr. Cave
Mr. McConaghy's	g a h Diamond	10 12	The Cid
Lieut. Lyster's	ro g h Ironsides	11 10	Mr. Clerk
Mr. J. G. Store's	g a h Antelope	12 0	Mr. Entee

A very close race. The handicapping of Mr. Bulkley was excellent. Victor, capitally ridden, won by a short neck, though the hard and good riding of "the Cid" nearly snatched the victory.

THIRD RACE.—Hurry Scurry for Sowars. ¾ mile. The usual description of riding. Horses all over the course. One horse got off the course and was bearing down on where the ladies were sitting, when luckily two native policemen, apparently fast asleep, managed to get in the way, and were knocked down, enabling the sowar to pull up his brute of an animal. The policemen were stunned but nothing worse.

FOURTH RACE.—For horses regularly ridden as chargers since 1st June. Rs. 75 given. Entrance Rs. 10. C. W. over 11 stone. ¾ mile.

Dr. McConaghy's	g a h Diamond	Mr. Cave	1
Lieut. Lyster's	g a h Ironsides	The Cid	2

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for galloways. Rs. 90 given. Entrance Rs. 10. ¾ mile.

	st. lb.		
Mr. Botelier's	b a g Buffles	11 8	Owner
Mr. Pollen's	ch a g Sultan	10 7	Mr. Bulkley
Mr. Clerk's	ro a g Trunchean	11 0	Owner
Syed Edroos'	ch a g Khoda Bux	10 3	The Cid

Buffles in spite of his heavy weight won easily.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at its registered office, Apollo street, for the purpose of adopting the accounts of the liquidation made up to 27th April last. Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey, the company's liquidator, was in the chair. A ludicrous phase of the proceedings of the meeting was that the chairman—unlike the chairman of all public meetings—sat in the presidential chair without his turban on whilst the business was gone through. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Kersasjee,—"That the accounts of the liquidation from the 28th April 1868 to the 27th April 1873, which have been printed and circulated, be received and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola, and seconded by Mr. Ismail Sahoo,—"That Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey, the sole liquidator, on his finally winding up the affairs of the company, be paid a commission of Rs. 1,500."

Proposed by Mr. Ladhabhoy Nuthoo, and seconded by Mr. Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk,—"That the suit now pending between Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib and the company be referred to the arbitration of Messrs. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Lalchund Khengar."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

AN ORDINARY general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at its registered office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1873; for electing directors; and for appointing auditors and fixing their remuneration. Mr. M. R. de Quadros was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report having been read, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Gocooldas Jugmohundas,—"That the report of the directors, together with the balance sheet made up to 30th June last, be and they are hereby adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Sowdas Anundjee, and seconded by Mr. Keeswjee Sescurn,—"That Messrs. Framjee Jamsetjee and Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek be appointed directors in place of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, who have both resigned; and that Mr. Damodhur Topidas be re-elected a director of the company."

Proposed by Mr. Sowdas Anundjee, and seconded by Mr. Howjee Purshotum,—"That Messrs. J. F. Hutchinson and Dwarkadas Oodowjee be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each."

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of considering certain special resolutions that were brought forward. Mr. M. R. de Quadros was in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Khaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek. 1st.—That the following clause be substituted for the amended clause 56 of the articles of association of the company:—"The board of directors shall have power from time to time to appoint manager or managers for the general management of the affairs of the company, subject to the supervision of the directors and to fix his or their remuneration." 2nd.—That the words seventy-five thousand be substituted for twenty-five thousand in clause 57 A of the deed of the company. 3rd.—That clause 39 of the deed be cancelled and the following put in lieu thereof—"No business shall be transacted at any general meeting except that of electing a chairman and adjourning the meeting, unless a quorum of shareholders be present at the commencement of such business. Eight shareholders present in person shall form a quorum."

A part of the above proposition, that one share be substituted for three shares in clause 69 of the deed of the company, was withdrawn.

Proposed by Mr. Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek, and seconded by Mr. Vunmally Shamjee. 1st—That the words rupee *one* be substituted for rupee *five*, in clause 19 of the deed. 2nd—That clause 50 of the deed be cancelled and the following put in lieu thereof:—"Every member shall have one vote for every share up to twenty, and he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first twenty shares up to fifty." 3rd—That the words "rupees *fifteen for every meeting*" be substituted for "rupees *thirty for every monthly meeting*" in clause fifty-fifth of the deed. 4th—That the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" be substituted for "Managers," in the deed of the company. A part of the above proposition, to the effect that the words fifty shares be substituted for twenty shares in clause 4 of the deed of the company, was withdrawn.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings concluded.

COOLIES between 1860 and 1872, there were 192 vessels despatched from Macao to Peru, carrying 89,854 coolies, of which 3,227 perished from shipwrecks, and five per cent. from sickness and suicide.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
24 Sunday	8 8	8 92	6 33
25 Monday	1 42	1 39	1 55
26 Tuesday	0 32	0 35	0 98
27 Wednesday	1 5	0 65	0 9
28 Thursday	9 71	8 2	5 86
29 Friday	6 80	5 26	1 91
30 Saturday	2 98	2 58	3 28
Total for the Week	30 73	27 17	19 90
Previously registered	43 84	43 73	41 2
Grand Total	74 57	70 90	60 92

THE PARSEE MURDERER.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE ACHAJEE was on Saturday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, third magistrate, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 6th August last caused the death of a Mahomedan woman named Ameena in a house at Pinjrapole. The murderer was somewhat violent in the Fort Police Court chowkey, but when placed before the magistrate was very quiet. Mr. Pelle, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

THE COLABA COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the Colaba Company (Limited) was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Elphinstone Circle. The business before the meeting was to receive the directors' report and statement of accounts to the 30th June 1873, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend; to appoint two directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; and to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration. Mr. E. M. Foggo occupied the chair.

The report showed a considerable falling off in the revenue of the company, the figures of the net earnings for the last five years being as follows:—

	Rs.
1868-69	3,59,765
1869-70	2,77,749
1870-71	2,94,123
1871-72	3,12,949
1872-73	2,39,746

The directors accounted for this deficiency by the large decrease in the exports of cotton last year, the smaller amount of ground let for the storage of cotton, and the diminution of bunder fees and royalty fees. The directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 60 per share.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting as follows:—The directors' report having been sent to shareholders I presume it may be taken as read. You will have learnt from this report, that the directors have not been able to recommend a larger dividend than Rs. 60 per share in consequence of the material decline in our revenue as compared with last year. No doubt the cause for this unfavourable result is to be attributed to the receipts of cotton being on a smaller scale, but it is nevertheless an unfortunate circumstance, and one which the shareholders should bear in mind, that so a large a portion of our income is dependent upon this article, so that if the supply falls short, our revenue suffers in proportion. There is, however, no foundation for the belief that the crop last year was injuriously affected by weather, and prices are far above the point when the cultivation of cotton will cease to be remunerative to the ryot, therefore the most reasonable explanation we can offer is that a larger quantity of cotton than in the preceding year has been retained upcountry to come to market after the monsoon. The only satisfactory feature in the accounts this year is that our bunder fees have been maintained nearly to last year's figures, notwithstanding the deficiency in the exports, and this we may regard as a sign that the convenience of importing general merchandize at our bunders is being gradually recognised. Our bunder revenue will no doubt be further benefited by the extension of the railway to Colaba, which will be the means of bringing a large quantity of traffic in time into the centre of our property. You will have noticed that the Scott Presses have had their fair share of work, but this has not been accomplished without some breakages. Cylinders which have been in use from the commencement, and were, therefore, old and worn out have been replaced by others of an improved description, and we hope next season to be able to satisfy the most exacting of shippers in the matter of measurement. The report further directs your attention to the increase in the number of presses up-country and to the effect which this is calculated to have upon our business. It is thus manifestly to our advantage to endeavour to employ a portion of our land to other purposes than for the storage of cotton, and it is on this account that the directors regret their proposition for a spinning and weaving mill was not carried; but of course it rests with the shareholders to decide by what means the revenue of the company shall be increased. The Chairman concluded by moving "That the report and statement of accounts submitted to the meeting be approved and confirmed."

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy moved—"That a dividend of Rs. 60 per share be declared payable on and after the 6th proximo."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Nowrojee Muncherjee Wadia proposed—"That Mr. E. M. Foggo and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the retiring directors, be re-elected."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee, proposed—"That Messrs S. W. Read and Jehangier Gustadjee be reappointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each."

The motion was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR A T DEVON, C.E., has been appointed engineer to the Delhi Municipality on a salary of Rs. 600 a month, and been requested to join at once.

THE name of the name of Carter who lately deserted from the 18th Hussars is bent on distinguishing himself. He was captured a few days ago at St. Thomas' Mount and placed in the Royal Artillery Main Guard. Last Saturday, as the soldier on guard opened the door of the room in which he was incarcerated, Carter made a rush past him and is now at large again.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

THE MUNICIPALITY v. J. C. BURGHALL.—Captain Hallett, yesterday, at the Town Police Court, resumed the hearing of the case in which John Colebrook Burghall is charged by the Municipality with criminal breach of trust by a servant and criminal misappropriation. Mr. Barclay conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Abbs appeared for the prisoner. After the examination of some other persons from whom the prisoner had received money on account of the Municipality, the case was again adjourned.—*Madras Times*.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—The appointment of Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, of the Recordership of Rangoon, rendered vacant the posts of Official Trustee of Bengal and Receiver of the High Court of Calcutta. During Mr. Wilkinson's occupation of the Bench at Lahore, Mr. L. P. Delves Broughton, Administrator-General, acted as Official Trustee, and Mr. H. Millett, Professor of Law at the Presidency College, officiated as Receiver of the High Court. Mr. F. Fergusson, Barrister-at-Law, has now received the permanent appointment of Official Trustee of Bengal, and Mr. H. Millett is confirmed in the appointment of Receiver of the High Court.

ON the 20th instant a man was found between the mile posts 256 and 257 near Newadi station on the chord line of the E. I. Railway, shot in the head, and badly wounded, but still alive. On being asked he stated that when the down passenger train No. 1 was passing, some one from the train fired at him, and he could not say who it was. The man is under medical treatment, but no clue to the perpetrators of the deed has yet been discovered. The magistrate of Mongbyr has offered a reward of Rs. 100 for the detection of the offender. We understand two passengers with fire-arms in their possession have been arrested by the railway police and sent up to the scene of the accident.—*Indian Mirror*.

PARCHERRY.—This thickly-populated locality requires the careful supervision of the municipal authorities. The residents, chiefly Indo-Portuguese, interspersed with Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Pariahs, are crowded together in narrow and foul streets. The houses have an uncleanly appearance, and are, for the most part, anything but tidily furnished and kept. This may be owing chiefly to the poverty of the inhabitants. Where poverty and filth take up their abode, the seeds of sickness are sure to be found. A more striking contrast could not be presented than that between Parcherry and the Ordnance Lines situated in the Western Esplanade of Black Town.—*Madras Mail*.

BENARES 23RD AUGUST.—Last Sunday a male *lusus naturæ* was sent in by the police. By the evening, most exaggerated stories were in circulation, which with "double interest" will be published by your native contemporaries. Having seen the little monster myself the following description may be relied on:—The head was hardly the size of an orange; the face and the arms, which reached below the knee, resembled those of a baboon; two teeth in the upper jaw; and a lump of flesh on the back. The mother is a Mussalmani fakirni, and she gave birth on the seventh month of gestation. The midwife said that it was born alive, but survived only a few minutes.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK.—A shark, of the white kind, was caught off the E. I. Railway shear jetty on Tuesday afternoon, measuring six feet two inches from tip of snout to tail; it was a young male whelp-shark, and was entangled in the net of a fishing boat, the owner of which conveyed it to the police for the usual reward.—*English-man*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.—Rather a bold robbery, under unusual circumstances, was committed on Saturday last. One of the Secretaries of the Board of Revenue leaving office after 6 o'clock took with him two of the ordinary boxes full of papers. These were placed in his buggy. He got out in the Old Course, and ordered the buggy to be taken home; but when it got there, the syce, to his astonishment and alarm, missed the office-boxes. He reported the loss to his master on his return; and he to the Commissioner of Police. Some years ago Mr. Wauchope was robbed of his office-box from his buggy exactly in the same way.—*Id.*

THE SANITARIUM OF CHUKRATA.—We receive dismal accounts of the accommodation which the troops at Chukrata have had to put up with. When the 92nd went up, they were moved into the huts vacated by the 55th, but in the course of a few months these began to tumble down about their ears. Then the men who were worst off were shifted to a part of the station called the Square, and established in rooms vacated by the infant school and the quarter guard—a new guard-room having been just finished. But the huts came to pieces so fast meanwhile, that large numbers of the men were perforce established under canvas, and thus had to encounter the monsoon. Lately, we are told, half a company were shifted into huts that had been undergoing repair and were a mass of wet mud. On the whole, it is to be doubted if Chukrata can have been exactly a sanitarium for the 92nd.—*Pioneer*.

WELL-LANDS IN CHINGLEPUT.—H. E. the Governor in Council has forwarded to the Board of Revenue the following letter from the Secretary of State:—

India Office, London, 3rd July 1873.

MY LORD,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 18th March, No. 1 of 1873, relative to the revision of certain well-lands in the district of Chingleput, has been considered by me in Council. This revision appears to me to have been very liberally arranged, and especially in the transfer of Nattam land from garden to dry assessment, for which hitherto garden-assessment has been willingly paid. Increased cultivation will doubtless follow the reduction of assessment on waste land. The proceedings of your Excellency in Council have my approval.—I have, etc.,

ARGYLL.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS OF NATIVES TO THE COMMISSIONED GRADES OF THE ARMY.

Now that the question of the Reorganization of the Native Army is before the public, we think that a few words on the system of appointing native officers to Regiments of Native Infantry, at present in force, will not be out of place.

It is a well known fact, and we regret to have to say it, that there is not one native officer out of a hundred, of those in the Indian Army, who is now serving in that army, who, if ordered to manœuvre his company as if in the presence of an enemy and being left entirely to himself, would not be found utterly ignorant of the ordinary rules of strategy and tactics. If he did not entirely lose his head, which in nine cases out of ten we fear he would do, in all probability it would be found, that he would dispose of his men in a way that the youngest sergeant in a British Regiment would be ashamed of doing. That we are not too severe in making the assertion we have, we believe any commanding officer can prove, and the experience gained at the late Camp of Exercise also, would go far to show the truth of our remarks. It will be said, that a native cannot be compared to an European in intelligence and forethought, this we grant, but at the same time, we should like to ask the following questions. Is a native entirely devoid of intelligence and do we do our best to bring out any intelligence that may be latent in him? The answers will, we feel sure, be negatives, but assuming that we have done what we can do, we submit that the present system of promotion, as laid down by the Commander-in-Chief, prevents commanding Officers from promoting the most intelligent non-commissioned officers to the commissioned grade. To illustrate and prove our proposition, we must briefly explain what the present system of promoting to the native Commissioned ranks is. By a recent order, published by Lord Napier of Magdala, it has been laid down that promotion of natives to the different grades of commissioned and non-commissioned officers must be regulated in each native regiment by caste, that is to say, that if the men composing a regiment of Native Infantry are of four different castes there must be an equal number of Commissioned and non-commissioned of each caste. Thus in the event of a Sikh Native officer dying, none but a Sikh could be promoted in his place, though there might be many more deserving men of another caste at hand to fill the vacancy. To prove how unjust this is, and how it acts as a bar to the promotion of really intelligent men, we will quote a case which has come to our knowledge. In a certain regiment a vacancy lately occurred in the commissioned grade, the native officer causing the vacancy being of the Goojur caste; the senior non-commissioned officer was a Sikh, a smart and intelligent man, who had been Havildar-Major of the regiment for several years and who was a first rate drill, but the stern letter of the Commander-in-Chief's order must be carried out, there was therefore no help for it and a Goojur was promoted over his head. The havildars of the Goojur caste, from amongst whom this selection was made, were all of them we are informed, a set of lazy, slovenly men and not fit for promotion to the commissioned grade, but one of them had to be promoted, thus one chance, at all events, was lost by reason of this order, of obtaining a really smart and intelligent native officer. Now we ask, can it be possible by means of this system to keep up a body of efficient native officers? It is obviously, utterly impossible, and what is more, there can be no doubt, but that such a system fosters a spirit of discontent amongst the men of the non-commissioned grades, who have now no inducement to try and qualify themselves for promotion and therefore leave it to the chapter of accidents or to their "*kismet*," (as they would style it,) whether they are promoted or not.

The remedy we propose for this evil is simple, abolish the present system of promotion altogether, and in future, as vacancies occur, fill them up by an open competition amongst the whole of the Havildars, choosing the smartest and most intelligent from amongst them for promotion, quiet irrespective of caste, age, or length of service. We feel sure that a better class of officers will be thus obtained to fill the ranks of the army.

To carry out our scheme, we would propose, that when a vacancy occurs, a board of three European officers should assemble, composed of the 2nd in Command, Adjutant, and one other officer to examine the candidates for promotion, and that the examination, they should conduct, should of course be a most searching one, the subjects being Drill, Military Law, and the Interior Economy of the regiment and in any other subject, which would tend to test the real fitness of the candidates for the posts for which they are competing. The questions and answers should be written, in the vernacular of course, and be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with the remarks and recommendations of the board, showing who in its opinion were qualified for promotion. The practical part of the examination, such as manœuvring a Company and Battalion in the field and outpost duties would of course be carried on in the presence of the board and they should in their report describe fully what manœuvres were executed and when the candidates were successful and when they failed. Again, as natives are apt, when once promoted, to the commissioned grades, to think that they have reached the goal for which they have been striving and that therefore further exertion on their part is quite unnecessary, we would propose that commanding officers should hold a weekly examination of their native officers, similar to those held in the British service, so that the men may keep up their knowledge, or at all events show, that they have not lost ground, since they were examined prior to their promotion, which they certainly would do, if left to themselves.

Having so far only spoken of the present system of promotion in Regiments of Native Infantry and ventured to give, what we considered, a remedy for its evils, we should like to say a few words on the proposed method of officering our native regiments with sons of native gentlemen. It has been proposed, and we believe the proposal has been carried out in one or two regiments already, to appoint sons of native gentlemen to the commissioned grade direct.

We venture to say, that this a step in the right direction provided, that we only appoint those who give promise of turning out smart and intelligent officers, and to discover this, the men who are candidates for appointments should be put through a searching examination in reading and writing their own languages and in keeping accounts. What we should like to see done is this. Let there be two competitive examinations in the year in the following subjects, viz., up to the standard fluently either in Urdu, Nagri or Gurmukhi, Arithmetic and a slight knowledge of Geography, the natural features of countries are connected, especially of those countries where our Native officers will be likely to be sent on service. There should be two fixed dates for these examinations, say the 1st of April and 1st October of each year, and they should be held at the principal military stations of the provinces, such as Lahore, Allahabad, Lucknow or Peshawur. The fact we should like to see carried on in India, instead of appointing native commissioned officers to home regiments, similar to the one employed in England for officering British regiments, but of course on a modified scale.

Why, we ask, should we not have a Military College in India for training our native officers? Now that we have arrived at an epoch, when war is a great science and every officer is supposed to be a walking dictionary of that science, we think it but fair that our native officers should have the same chance, as their European brother officers, and therefore we would venture to suggest that every successful candidate should, immediately on passing his examination, be sent to Roorkee to the Thomasen Civil Engineering College, there to undergo a year's course of Field Fortification and Military Surveying and other scientific training which would be useful to them in their profession.

We think that there would be no serious obstacle to this idea being carried out, and Government would be put to no extra expense if they tried it. The native Cadets could be attached to the European regiments and with them learn their drill, while the Sappers and Miners could teach them the practical parts of Field Fortification, the theoretical parts of it and Military Surveying, the College Professors would of course instruct them in.

If the above plan were carried out, we venture to say, that we would soon have a body of men who would be a credit to the service; we would possess a smart, intelligent body of native officers who both by reason of their birth and education be respected by their men and be able, in an emergency, to take the place of European officers in responsible and difficult posts, instead of having the lazy, slovenly set of men such as we have at present for our native commissioned officers; men who cannot be trusted to command a company and who are the laughing stock of all.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Aug. 8.)

MR. FAWCETT withdrew his amendment when the Indian Budget was discussed.

Parliament was prorogued by commission on August 5.

Several important changes have taken place in the constitution of the Government. The Marquis of Ripon retires from office, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Bruce, who will be raised to the peerage; Mr. Childers retires in favour of Mr. Bright; Mr. Lowe goes to the Home Office; Mr. Gladstone will hold the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer together with that of the First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Dodson, assisted by Lord F. Cavendish, is to succeed Mr. Baxter as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Arthur Peel is to be the new Parliamentary Secretary.

The King of Saxony is indisposed. A commercial crisis has occurred at Posen. An outbreak of cholera is reported from Berlin.

The revival of a monarchist fusion is spoken of in Paris, and a meeting has taken place between Comte de Paris, Comte de Chambord, and Prince de Joinville. Great rejoicings are taking place amongst the inhabitants in the districts recently vacated by the German troops.

Almeria, in Spain, has been bombarded for two hours, and the firing was only discontinued by the interference of the British and German war vessels. The house of the German Consul was destroyed, and that official had to seek safety on board the German ironclad Friedrich Karl, which vessel subsequently captured the insurgent war steamer Vigilante, sailing at the time under the flag of the "Canton of Murcia." This step greatly incensed the insurgents, and has since led to the recall of the German captain by his Government. The bombardment of Malaga was only prevented by the interference of the British and German naval commanders. Seville is partly in ashes, and severe fighting has been going on for some days before Valencia, which is described as a vast camp. The British residents have sought safety on board the vessels of their nation. An attack on Salamanca is expected, and the insurgents in the town have erected barricades to enable them to resist the Captain-General, who is approaching the town with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Cadiz is also in a state of insurrection, and great internal discord is spreading in the ranks of the insurgents and republicans.

News from the Cape of Good Hope states that the Ashantees are still in the vicinity of Cape Coast Castle, where they have done much damage in their night attacks. Great sickness prevails, and much destruction of property has occurred through excessive rain, by which the health of the European troops is seriously jeopardised.

Her Majesty continues at Osborne. During the past week the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch and the Czarevna, together with the Duke of Edinburg, have visited the Queen. It has been officially announced that Prince Arthur is not at present betrothed to Princess Thyra.

The members of the various naval clubs in the metropolis have commenced a subscription to raise a testimonial to be presented to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage.

Mr. Boord has been returned as the Conservative member for Greenwich; Mr. Yeaman, a local Liberal, has been returned for Dundee; and Mr. Allsopp has been elected as the Conservative member for East Staffordshire.

Mr. Paterson has been elected Alderman of Cordwainers' ward in the City of London.

A terrible and fatal accident has occurred to the Scotch tourist night express train at Wigan, by which twelve lives have been sacrificed, and many of the passengers have been seriouly injured.

The Bishop of Ely has been appointed to the vacant See of Winchester, and Canon Woodford goes to the See of Ely.

Mr. Russell Hogg, Director-General of the Post-Office in Bengal, has commenced proceedings in the Divorce Court for a judicial separation from his wife. Mr. H. Cordery is co-respondent.

It is announced that, on the recommendation of Lord Northbrook, the Secretary of State for India has decided to give the majors of the Royal Artillery serving in India the full pay of their rank, and to abolish the system of contract allowances which has hitherto been the custom.

A new scheme for temporary retirement from the Navy has just been made public.

In the Tichborne trial case, the opening speech of Dr. Kenealy for the defence shows no signs of approaching its termination.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Duchess of Inverness, Sir J. W. Hamilton Anson, Bart.; Lord Zouche; H. Brown, Esq., late Judge at Poona; Col. G. F. Herman, late Consul-General of Tripoli; Lieut. Col. T. B. Knipe, late E.I.C.S.; Lieut. G. Marley, Ben. Ret.; W. Moon, J.P., late of Rio Janeiro; J. B. Owen, Esq., Secretary Great Eastern Railway; Capt. A. F. Master, Gren. Guards; Capt. W. Webster, R.N.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Will you, in justice to the officers of the late Indian Army, whose Bonus grievance was brought before the House of Commons by Lord Elcho, with Mr. Bourke's motion, on the 25th July, allow me to correct the misstatements made by the Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Grant Duff, who alleged that the late Colonel Sykes's motion, which caused a resolution to be passed in the House of Commons in 1870, had nothing whatever to do with the Bonus question which was left on one side? On the contrary, Colonel Sykes's motion had this expressed object alone, and directly appealed against Lord Cranborne's despatch, as can easily be proved on reference to Parliamentary records.

Mr. Grant Duff also said "that Government interpreted the motion in a manner favourable to the officers, and wrote out to India to ask whether they had carried out Lord Cranborne's despatch."

On the contrary, Government—or, rather, the India Office—evaded the prayer of the officers, which was against Lord Cranborne's despatch.

Mr. Grant Duff also said that replies were not received, as alleged, by Lord Elcho from the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. I affirm that they were. The reply of the Bengal Government (to which the signature of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, was not appended) was alone unfavourable to the officers. But the following extracts from Minutes from the Governors of the two other Presidencies will speak for themselves.

From the Madras Government:—

"I am, however, to suggest that it may be brought under the consideration of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India that while, under the old *regime*, officers received all the advantages of accelerated promotion and a Bonus on retirement, under the arrangements sanctioned by Lord Cranborne they receive only the difference between payments made and immediate advantages gained, no provision whatever having been made for the ultimate advantage of a Bonus on re-

...LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Doubts having been expressed by some Newspaper Correspondents as to the adequacy of the Positive Rates to cover Indian Risks, the question has been submitted by the Head Office at London to Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, and the following telegram, just received from England, gives his opinion:—

"Dr. Mouat considers Rates quite sufficient for India. Report sent."

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

This Report has been received and will shortly be circulated.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

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These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 30 wished to possess an amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years; a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years; a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years. Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

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GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

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Paid-up Capital, nearly	£300,000
Premiums on Shares	£ 75,000
	£375,000
Amount assured in England	£400,000
In India	£160,000
	£560,000

THESE PREMIUMS FORM A FUND WHICH IS ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO THE LIQUIDATION OF THE PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

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	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	29 12 8	49 14 8	68 6 0
25	32 6 8	58 5 4	85 12 0
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	23 1 4
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0
40	43 7 0	38 7 4	35 11 4